

TRAIN THE BRAIN

FOR PEACE OR WAR

Published by the
UNIVERSITY OF OREGON
EUGENE, OREGON

Oregon, University of

TRAIN THE BRAIN FOR PEACE OR WAR

THIS booklet is designed to show the value of the training given in the University of Oregon. It is addressed particularly to the 1917 graduates of high schools in Oregon and neighboring states and to their parents. While, in these war times, the emphasis is largely on the practical, still the esthetic and the cultural are not overlooked. In fact, the effort is made to show that intensive training and broad, liberal culture are both essential to a people, either in peace or in war. Attention is directed to "The University and the Woman," a companion to this booklet, giving in detail information of value to prospective women students.

PUBLISHED BY THE
UNIVERSITY OF OREGON
EUGENE, OREGON

7-15-18
of Univ

UNIVERSITY OF
OREGON



LOOKING DOWN THE WEST ROW

Students on move between classes. Villard hall in foreground; library in background; Deady hall, pioneer of University group, between.

U.S. - Hist. - War etc.
U.S. - Coll. & Univ. aspects
U.S. - Educ. aspects
U.S. - 11
U.S. - War etc.
U.S. - 1919-1920

940.92
Or 33

Prepare For New Era

NO young man ever faced a more uncertain or puzzling future than the young man of today.

The old ways of life have been abandoned forever. The great war is changing everything. Governments have fallen and more are tottering, millions of men have died and hundreds of millions have been shaken from their accustomed grooves. Whole classes of society have been fired with new ideas and have been accustomed to new needs. War debts have been laid upon the peoples so heavy that to pay them off will change the whole character of industry.

Among all the uncertainties that puzzle the young man who is trying to decide what to do in this most uncertain time, one thing is sure: changes are coming—changes that will affect every man, woman and child in the world. Manufacturing is already undergoing a new birth; even now nothing is as it was even a few months ago. Commerce has thrown the old plans to the winds and is working out new ways of accomplishing new ends. War has thrown whole systems of transportation into the melting pot, and it remains to be seen what will come out.

What shall a young man or woman do in a topsy-turvy world? How can he prepare himself for the future at a time when the wisest man cannot tell him what the future will be like?

The answer is: A broad education has one sovereign value besides its many other values: it prepares a man to meet the unexpected. War times and the strenuous days that are coming after the war are sure to demand the Trained Man.

The day of the untrained man ended when the great war began. Nor is there one chance in a hundred that his day—even such a day as he once had—will ever come back. War had no use for him except as a private soldier. But the trained man—the day has passed when he can be wasted. With the outbreak of war the order went out to all the Universities to save the trained men: they were urgently

Old Day Is
Passing; New
Things
Upon Us

Day of Un-
trained Man Is
Gone, Never
to Return

needed; they were the safety of the nation, its mainstay as officers at the front, as experts at the bases and all along the lines of supply, as managers and directors of the multitude of activities in manufacturing, transportation, and administration, which must help at home to win the war. University trained men were only too few for the country's needs.

After the war, the peace that is coming will be a busy time. The world must repair the ravages of war and repay its debts, and build up new institutions in place of the ones of which it has become tired. The industries, forced by war to the highest efficiency ever reached in the history of the world, will not be allowed to lapse back to the old easy-going ways. Nations will continue to compete in the arts of peace, and the competition will call for the strongest and the best prepared. The Trained Man will be in demand; the educated man, his mind exercised and alert; able to apply himself to the new job, to the kind of thing nobody ever did before. He is the man who will reap the rewards of the after-the-war conditions.

Selfish interest now directs the young man as never before to seek a broad and liberal education as well as professional training. More than that: it is a duty. Your country needs you, Young American. It is an act of patriotism as well as good sense for you now to prepare to aid your country in the way in which she will need you most.

The University of Oregon was established by the people of Oregon, who in their wisdom saw that it would be necessary for the state to have a place where you young men and women could to the best advantage pursue two ends: First, to broaden and liberalize your minds to become wise leaders of a democratic state, and, Second, to train your faculties so that you can become efficient directors and managers of an efficient and prosperous commonwealth. The purpose of this booklet is to lay before you the rich gift the people of Oregon have taxed themselves to offer you. In cost, it is a free gift of more than two hundred dollars a year, payable to you direct.

The thing that distinguishes an educated from an un-

Industries
Must Be Kept
On Basis of
Efficiency

Free Gift of
\$200 a Year
Payable to
You Direct

educated man is the way the cultivated mind meets emergency. The man of special training may go far along his narrow line, so long as conditions are just what he is used to. But a sudden emergency, often, finds his mind totally unprepared to meet the new and unexpected. That is why there is so much room at the top of many professions for the man of broad education who is able to transcend his own experience whenever it may become necessary.

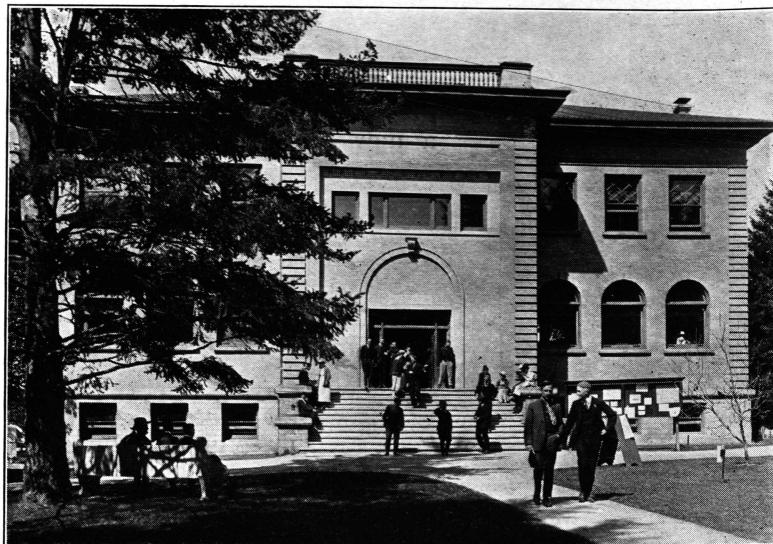
Captains of industry tell us that the uneducated youth who makes an early start has an advantage over the college-educated man for the first few years. This is because the college man's entry into the business world has been delayed, relatively, four to eight years, while he was getting his education. But after that it is a different story; the

Room At Top
for Man of
Broad
Education



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Johnson Hall, finished in August, 1915, is the home of administration offices and the departments of geology, mathematics, public speaking, dramatics, and Greek. The Condon museum and the Guild hall also are in this building.



BETWEEN CLASSES

Students flocking out of library building to classrooms in various parts of the campus. "Senior Bench", sacred to members of top class, seen in shade at left. The bench was placed on campus by class of 1910.

college man goes right to the top. He does not reach his greatest powers and then stagnate, as the uneducated man so often does; he keeps on growing and goes farther than his earlier-starting rival. "Who's Who" is filling up with college men, in constantly-growing proportion, although relatively a small percentage of the population complete or even undertake a college course.

The call, therefore, both in peace and war, is for men of both broad education and special training. Both of these ends come within the scope of activity of the University of Oregon.

This booklet is issued in war time and is addressed particularly to the young man and the young woman who want seriously to know how they can make themselves most useful to the country and to themselves, and most effective in the calling or professions they may choose. Much of the space, therefore, will be devoted to describing professional schools and immediately practical courses. In 1917-1918 practical courses, including military training, will occupy a larger place in the curriculum of the University than ever

Practical To
Occupy Larger
Place In
University

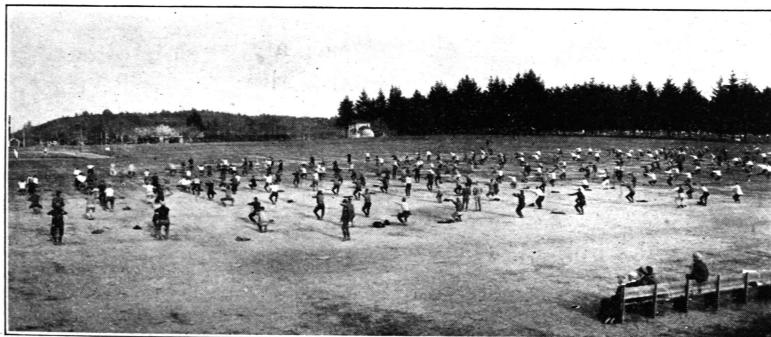
before. The young men who enter the University this fall will find here a spacious drill hall, erected during the summer, and military training will be given under the direction of an army officer. Young women will find a department of household arts, a new and practical feature of the University organization. Both of these are parts of the intensely practical training to be available at the University of Oregon beginning with the term of 1917-18.

Military Drill
to Be Handled
by Officer
of Army

Military Science

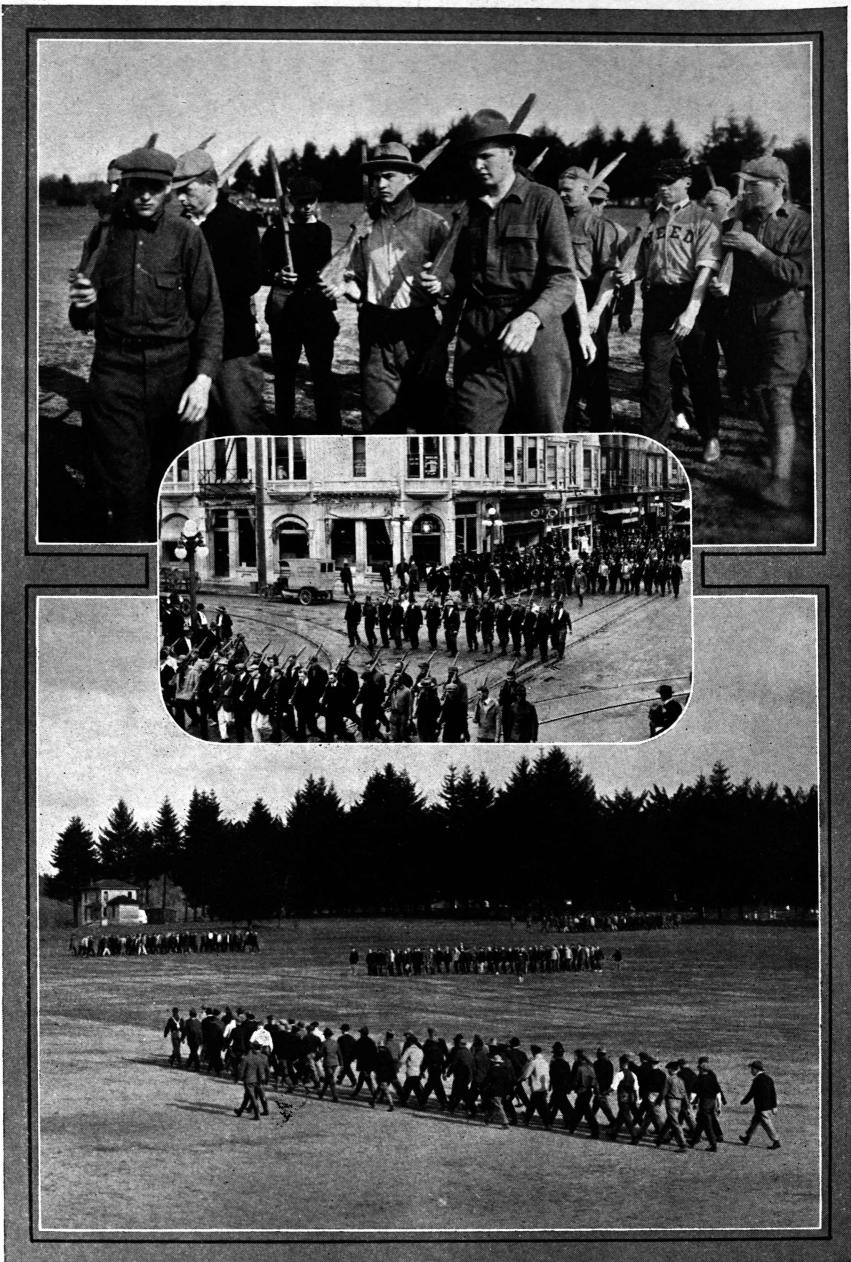
THE University of Oregon Department of Military Science will take up its work this autumn in a new armory which is now under construction on the campus just east of the Men's Gymnasium. An officer of the United States Regular Army, designated by the War Department, will be in charge. Courses in accord with the latest military requirements as revealed by the actual experience of the present war are being worked out this summer and will be offered in the fall. Besides the technical military courses to be taught by army officers, the scientific departments of the University will offer a group of courses preparing a student for examinations for commissions in the various branches of the service. The advantage to the student con-

Students May
Be Trained
To Obtain
Commissions



STRENGTHENING UP SOFT MUSCLES

First military calisthenics on University field. Here the newly-enrolled members of the University's military-training battalion are being put through setting-up exercises. Ever try this particular squatting movement which the men are executing? In front of the men, slightly to the right, a heartless drillmaster is calling for more speed, more pep from muscles that are crying out for mercy. Torture at first—but it makes the men "fit".



PREPARING FOR MILITARY SERVICE

Coast Artillery officers training the University battalion compliment the Oregon men on learning the rudiments of drill more rapidly than any other body of men they had ever handled. One of the pictures shows five of the six companies marching on the drill ground the first week of training. Another picture shows the men on parade downtown in Eugene on University Day. The third is a close-up photograph of a squad executing a "squad-left" formation.

sists in the fact that he is preparing himself for his highest service, whatever the future may hold in store. If the war is long continued he will be able to serve his country in an important capacity; while if peace comes his scientific training will be so broad and thorough that he should be an able and successful expert in the technical arts necessary to the country's reconstruction and commercial success in the period of international competition which is foreseen by students of the times. The United States Government strongly advises young men who are able to remain in a University and study technical courses during these times to do so, as in this way one can perform an even greater service to his country than is rendered by the patriotic young men who have volunteered to enlist.

It is not, however, in the professional schools alone that needed training for useful service in peace or war is to be

National
Service in Im-
portant Lines
Made Possible



MILITARY TOPOGRAPHY

Three members of class doing some field work with instrument just off the University campus.

gained. The foundations for the sort of broad culture essential to the educated and beneficial to the specially-trained are obtained in the wide range of courses offered in the twenty-one departments into which the College of Science, Literature and the Arts is divided.

Let us begin with a consideration of the practical value of a training in the sciences.

Chemistry

THE case for science is clear in these intensely practical days. The terribly tangible results of chemical science in the present world war have been indelibly impressed on humanity. Germany, in advance of the rest of mankind in the application of this particular science, made of chemicals the most terrible and effective use against her enemies. England, notably, which had paid all too little attention, in late years, to chemistry, has been awakened with a shock and is making herculean efforts to render herself scientifically efficient. In every country in the civilized world the development of chemistry in the last few years has been tremendous. The industries of war make a constantly increasing demand for trained chemists; munition factories are employing thousands of them.

The University of Oregon department of chemistry offers a most thorough and efficient training in the science. Courses are offered beginning with the freshman year and running into the post-graduate period. One entire floor of McClure Hall and parts of two other floors are devoted exclusively to Chemistry laboratories, lecture rooms, store rooms, consultation rooms and offices. The high quality of the instruction is attested by the success in after life of the department's graduates.

Wide Range
of Work
Offered In
Chemistry

Simply to recount the names of the chemistry courses is to give an idea of the wide scope of the work offered. Courses are scheduled in general, analytical, organic, physiological, advanced inorganic, advanced analytical, industrial and physical chemistry, electro-chemistry, and sanitary

Chemistry
Important Key
to Success
in War

chemistry. Besides these there is a course for teachers, and for graduate students work is offered in advanced theoretical chemistry; and there are war courses in elementary chemistry of explosives and in ordnance chemistry; while the laboratory is open for research and thesis work by graduates.

It is not only in war that chemistry has demonstrated its right to a prominent place in higher education. A striking lesson in the importance of chemical science was afforded when the war cut off the supply of German dye-stuffs. After three years, America has not even yet been able to replace the German dyes. Gradually, American chemists and manufacturers are approaching independence of the Teutonic dyemaker, and the advance made in this particular is a tribute to the ability of the chemists of the United States, who are rising to the emergency. This is only one of numerous instances that might be given. Industry in these days is largely built on chemistry, and the factory leans heavily on the laboratory. In war and peace, chemistry has proved its right to consideration, and there is going to be a strong demand after the war for chemists for highly-paid positions.

Chemistry Is
of Great Value
Also In
Peace

Physics

PHYSICS is another of the sciences which needs no particular advertising to have its usefulness recognized. The universe itself is matter in motion, and the science of physics is taken up largely with the study of the principles of physical mechanics.

One may ask, Is Physics a practical subject? The reply may be put in question form: Is electricity practical? Is the telephone a practical instrument? Is engineering a practical profession? Knowledge of physics is fundamental to success in electricity or engineering. In the impetus recently given to scientific education, physics has enjoyed a full share. Both physics and chemistry occupy large places in the curriculum of the University of Oregon.

Physics Gets
Recognition
As Practical
Subject

DELVING DEEP INTO THE SECRETS OF SCIENCE

Chemistry laboratory—Photographer caught the atmosphere, but not the odor emitted by the bottles. Botany and bacteriology laboratory—Note the microscopes for intensive study of the infinitesimal. Zoology laboratory—Writing reports on structure of lower forms of animals. Physics laboratory, with practical experiments in electricity in progress.



The Physics department occupies nearly all of two floors of historic Deady Hall, which are plentifully supplied with electrical and other equipment, experimental apparatus, dark rooms, and everything else needed for work from the most elementary to the most advanced.

Botany

BOTANY and bacteriology are of prime importance in peace and war. They are also a part of the vast scientific and educational foundation on which both war and peace efficiency must be based. The practical importance of botany, even for war, is indicated by a survey of some of the courses offered in the University of Oregon. One course is given in medical botany, including a study of some of the more typical medicinal plants, powdered drugs and adulterants; economic botany includes the biological examination of water, the bacteriology of milk, feeds, etc. Bacteriology is practically indispensable to pre-medical students, whether they are to be army surgeons or expect to follow their vocation in civil life. General biology and sanitary hygiene are branches of botany and bacteriology whose practical usefulness is obvious. For the study of all these subjects laboratory facilities are afforded. The herbarium, with nearly 70,000 specimens of plant life, the largest collection in the Northwest, is of great value to the student of botany.

When the Japanese fought the Russians, their success was attributed as much to their practical knowledge of the science of bacteriology as to any other one thing. Always before, war had resulted in more deaths from disease than from bullets. In modern war bacteriology is almost as important as artillery science, and in peace its importance is even greater than in war. There is great need for more trained bacteriologists.

Botany Has
Practical
Importance in
War

Bacteriology
Ranks With
Artillery
Science

Geology

Geology Is of
Practical and
Cultural
Importance

ALLIED with the other natural sciences taught in the University is the geology course, covering a wide range of work in general economic and field geology, paleontology and petrology. Geology is valuable as a general culture course, an accessory to other sciences, as the foundation of a useful profession or for its own sake, giving as it does a history of creation.

Just how useful geology is in war time is best understood by the expert. The geologist has special knowledge of soil and rock formations and structures, with their definite relation to roadbuilding, trench-locating, tunneling, water supply and drainage. His knowledge of topography and mapmaking is indispensable; while his outdoor training and resourcefulness, gained from long periods spent in the wilds, do much to make him efficient as a war scout.

The course in geography offered in connection with the work in geology is of the most direct utility to the young man intending to enter the army. In recent examinations for officers' commissions, much attention was paid to ques-



THE UNWRITTEN RECORD OF THE AEONS

Condon museum, in Johnson hall, containing the valuable exhibit of fossils and animals collected by the late Dr. Thomas Condon, Oregon's famous geologist. In the picture geology students are asking their professor the history of an interesting old specimen.

tions of geography. The relation of the physiography of Western Russia and East Prussia to the Hindenburg strategy in the present war is generally understood. The geography course offered in the University includes topography, resources, climate, character of people; much attention is paid to the physiography of Oregon and the rest of the United States.

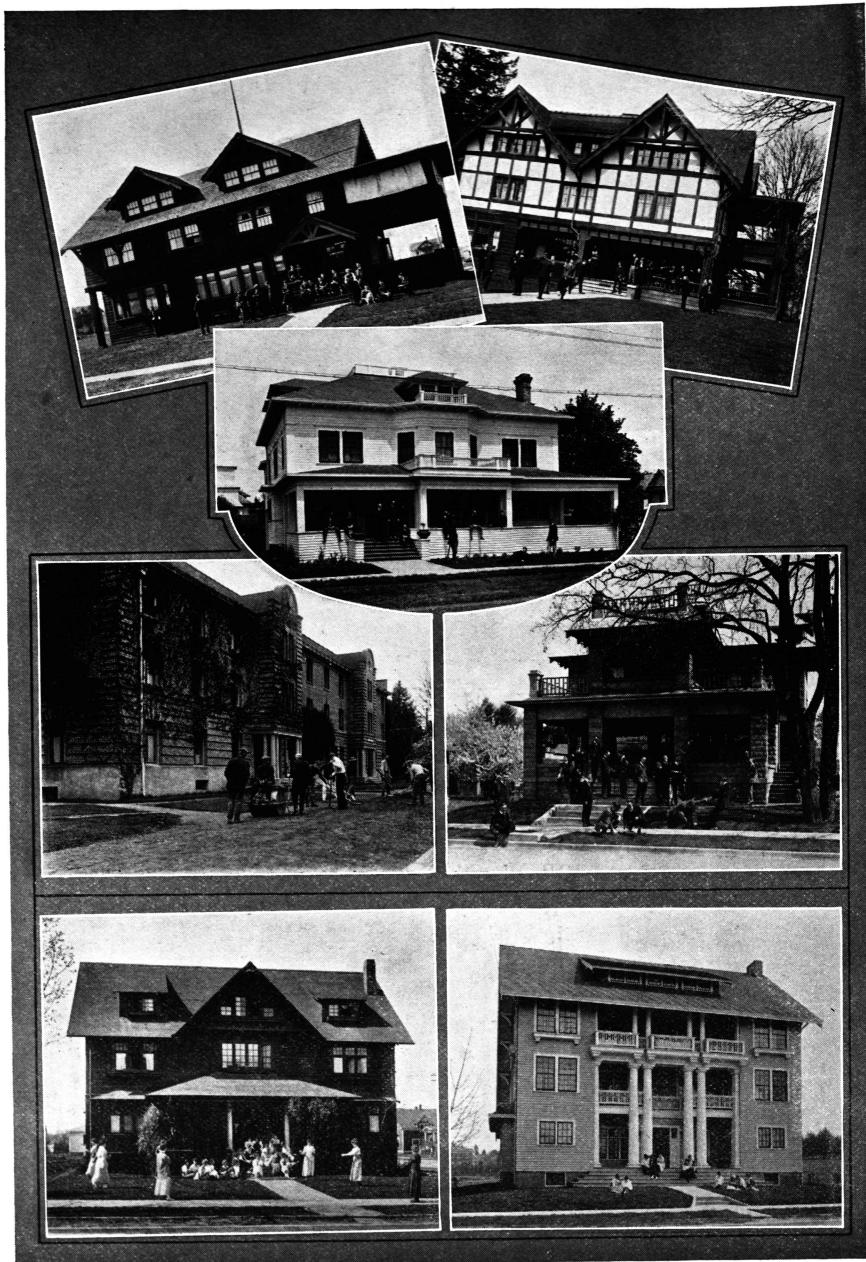
Indispensable to the miner, the science is valuable also to all students of material science and of absorbing interest to all with a taste for the prehistoric record of the aeons that antedate organic life on earth. The practical value of geologic training is so obvious and so well established as to require no explanation. It may be said, in brief, that all mining and mineral development is based on knowledge of geology, and when we stop to consider how much of the world's progress is dependent on the winning of minerals from the earth, the case for geology is secure. Mining engineers, metallurgists, teachers of science, are only a few of the many classes who must know geology to succeed in their respective callings. The United States Government is always in the market for trained geologists. The University offers complete courses covering four years of thorough work in the various branches of geology, and the equipment for study is reinforced by the well-known Condon museum of specimens collected by Dr. Thomas Condon, pioneer geologist of Oregon. This collection is invaluable to the student of Oregon fossils and minerals.

Wide Range
Covered by
Courses
In Geography

Zoology

FOR the pre-medical student the courses in zoology are essential. But it is not only for the future physician that zoology has an appeal; it has a vital connection with such other sciences as geology, botany and bacteriology, and has a great cultural value as well. Courses are offered in invertebrate and vertebrate zoology, comparative anatomy, histology, vertebrate embryology, and physiology. Field and marine zoology, and bird study are some of the

Zoology Has
Close Bond
With Other
Sciences



WHERE GOOD FELLOWSHIP REIGNS

Seven of the eighteen houses where a large percentage of the students make their homes during the University term.

practical, appealing phases of the work. The study of fish and their habits is of particular interest in this part of the country, with its great fishing industry.

For the advanced student there is a laboratory equipped for the pursuit of original work, also a seminar.

The laboratory equipment includes microscopes, models, and other needed apparatus, also a well-stocked museum of birds, mammals and reptiles.

Laboratory Is
Well Stocked
For Original
Research

University of Oregon graduates in Zoology have made a great name for themselves in the big Eastern medical schools and hospitals by reason of their more than usually thorough training and broad preparation.

School of Medicine

WITH new buildings and augmented equipment assured, by the \$100,000 appropriation granted by the 1917 session of the state legislature, and additional funds raised in other ways, the future of the University of Oregon medical school, at Portland, is brighter, and its usefulness greater than ever before. The Oregon medical school is the only institution of the kind in the Northwest, and the country's war needs are now bringing the facilities of the school into more than usual demand.

The war is calling for surgeons and more surgeons, and the medical school is crowding its facilities to the utmost.

The logical course for the high school graduate intending to enter the widening field of medicine is to take his pre-medical work in the University's departments of science and the arts at Eugene and go to the Portland institution for his advanced study and degree. New buildings and greater equipment facilities for which the money has now been provided will be available at the school of medicine before the end of the next college year, and the young student who enters the institution hereafter will have the advantage of facilities far in advance of anything heretofore enjoyed in this part of the country.

Facilities Will
be Far Ahead
of Anything
Yet Enjoyed

Household Arts

New Courses
Will Make
Special Appeal
To Women

HOUSEHOLD ARTS, or Domestic Science, with allied branches, constitute a practical, comprehensive branch of University work for women, which will be a regular part of the curriculum of the University next fall. In these days of rising prices and food-conservation a scientific knowledge of such subjects as food selection and preparation and the general subject of nutritive values is conceded. In connection with this work will go courses in sanitation, textiles, clothing, household management and allied subjects, useful in peace time, but all the more vital during war, when the nation is conserving its energies for the grim business of battle and when every ounce wasted at home is so much taken from the mouth of a man in the first line of defense. Miss Lillian Tingle, of Portland, noted teacher and writer on household arts, has been elected head of the department and will organize the new work in time to start promptly next October. The attention of girls desiring useful, practical courses is directed to this line of work.



NEW HOME FOR GIRL STUDENTS

First unit of women's dormitory to be erected this summer at cost of \$50,000. The proposed quadrangle of buildings, when completed, will accommodate 500 women. The first unit will house 89. The plans were drawn by E. F. Lawrence, dean of the school of architecture.

Commerce

NATURALLY the high school student of today wants to know what preparation universities are offering the young man or woman who plans to enter some field of business. The number of universities offering work in business administration and commerce has been rapidly growing since the first courses of this kind were established in the University of Pennsylvania in 1881.

Commerce
Work In
Universities
Grows Fast

The biggest business firms of the country, including The National City Bank, Standard Oil Company, International Harvester Company, Goodrich Tire Company, National Cash Register Company, General Electric Company, Westinghouse Electric Company, are recognizing the valuable work of the schools of commerce in preparing men for positions. These concerns and others make it a point to select many of their employes from the schools of commerce. Many of the insurance companies of today are building up their organizations with college graduates.

The University of Oregon in 1914 established its School of Commerce. Some of its graduates have already made excellent success in businesses to which they have gone. One of the Portland banks is already planning to build up its bond sales organization, very largely with college graduates of the Pacific Coast, among them the graduates of the School of Commerce of the University of Oregon. Recently one of the largest retail store systems of the country asked that graduates of the School of Commerce of the University of Oregon be recommended for managers of stores in its organization. Some of the largest business organizations in Portland, likewise, are now looking to the University School of Commerce to furnish trained men for positions in their employ. Several insurance companies doing business in Oregon have asked that young men trained in the technique of insurance, who have sales ability and training, be recommended to them for positions. When the war came, graduates in commerce found ready acceptance

Large Business
Houses Are
Eager For
Trained Men



DOING THEIR BIT FOR THE UNIVERSITY

Working squads snapped on University Day. One brigade is busy building a new walk from Deady hall to the Library. Another is doing some bridge work at the millrace portage. Still another is rolling the roadway in front of Friendly hall.

and quick promotion in several departments of the Government service.

In order to meet these demands on the part of business organizations, the School of Commerce of the University is giving courses which will thoroughly prepare young men for training in accounting, life and fire insurance, banking, retail store management, foreign and domestic commerce, advertising, etc. The list of courses offered at present include the following:

Principles of Accounting, Cost Accounting, Railroad Accounting, Institutional Accounting, Municipal Accounting, Retail Accounting, Practical Banking, Solution of C. P. A. Problems, Executive Management, Resources of the Northwest, Office Management, Foreign Commerce, Domestic Commerce, Advertising, Fire Insurance, Retail Selling, Salesmanship, Marketing Methods, Business Organization, Auditing, Methods of Commercial Teaching, Business Law.

The suggested courses in other departments are industrial economics, principles of economics, economic geography, modern foreign language (French, German or Spanish), English and others.

The School of Commerce in addition to the instructional side has a department of commercial and industrial service under the direction of H. B. Miller, former consul-general to Japan, and United States representative in other Asiatic countries, which works in conjunction with the bureau of commerce of the United States Government, and gathers statistics and other information for the state's business men.

It takes men, brains, nerve and money to build up commerce. There will be a keen demand for the young man with the brains and the nerve, whether he has money or not, in the huge task of making Oregon a port of call for the Pacific's greatest steamers, and making Oregon's products familiar in every continent.

Railroading, banking, shipping, lumbering, accounting, wholesaling, big retail houses, marketing associations, industrial promotions, plant management, advertising in its many forms, teaching of commerce, civil service, consular

Commerce
School Offers
Wide Range
of Courses

Brains and
Nerve De-
manded In
Business Field

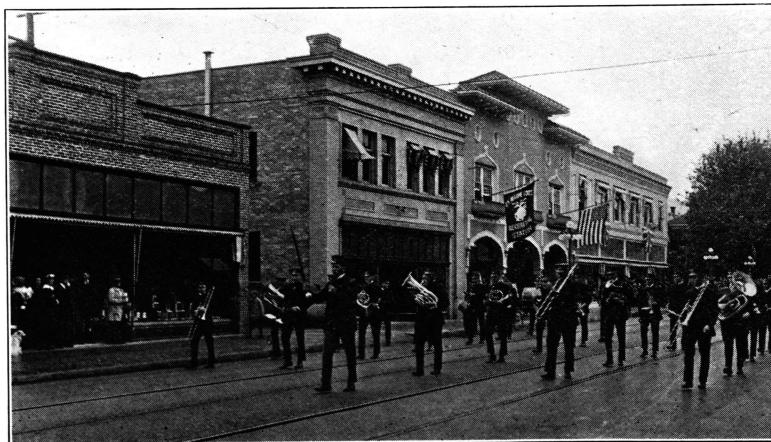
service, marketing in foreign countries, and many other fields, will provide openings for the trained man.

Student Must Work When He Comes to University Note well, however, the adjective "trained." All professions are crowded; all business is crowded in that it is subject to keen competition. There is no room at the bottom. There is no opportunity for the man who either comes to the University without some natural ability or who is unwilling to work after he gets here. The University does not promise success to the man who spends four years upon its campus yet misses the best of its training.

Occupations for women for which commerce courses prepare are: Clerical and secretarial work in banks (applicants should also have stenography and typewriting); buying for big stores or institutions (experience in retail work necessary also); filing and cataloging work in large business organizations; office management; salesmanship of an advanced kind; accounting. There is a limited number of women in each of these occupations.

The School of Commerce is carrying on extension work in the state at Portland, Salem, Albany and Eugene, and arranging for classes in other cities.

This department has been especially active and effective in promoting and helping to develop the flax industry.



UNIVERSITY BAND

Leading University Day military parade in streets of Eugene. The band is a uniformed organization of 35 pieces.

Architecture

WHETHER in war or peace, architecture and its allied arts are intensely practical subjects. The break with Germany was immediately followed by the enlistment in the navy of students and graduates of the Oregon School of Architecture. These young men found that their training and special skill were needed. They are serving as draftsmen in navy yards where they are engaged in work directly connected with the nation's defense.

Young Architects Heed Call of Government

In times of peace, good architectural draftsmen are in demand. In Oregon, large areas of the state are without the services of trained architects. Architecture is just as much a profession as medicine, the law, the ministry or journalism, since it is of direct service to the public and since its by-products are of such communal importance.

The training offered in the school is of broad cultural value and fits the student not only for architecture but for a career as contractor or engineer. During the three years of the existence of the school it has upheld a high standard of scholarship, as evidenced from the high rating given the work of its students by the jury of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design in New York, where the work is sent in competition with other schools of architecture in the country.

More and more will there be demanded by the schools of Oregon the services of trained art teachers. Courses in the Pedagogy of Art have been organized to meet this demand and are given in connection with normal courses offered by the school of education. An increased demand for trained designers also is expected with the steady improvement in standards of appreciation of the beautiful. This field includes wall paper design, furniture, textiles, commercial advertising and craftsmanship. With the development of the resources of Oregon and new manufactures of Oregon products, such as wool, flax, willow, hard woods, etc., the need for such trained designers will be ever more acutely felt.

Increased Call
For Designers
In Many Lines
Expected

Door Is Clos-
ing to Lawyer
Who Lacks
Thoroughness

28

WILLIAM D. MCKEE

School of Law

THOROUGH training in the law opens a bright future to the young man whether he is entering the legal profession or the business world. The demands of both law and business, however, are constantly more exacting, and success in the law nowadays requires not only good character but hard, intensive training over a long period. The door of opportunity is closing on the ill-prepared, superficial practitioner.

The Law School of the University of Oregon set a high standard from the outset. Two full years of college work are required of virtually all regular students who are to become candidates for law degrees.

Everything necessary to preparation for high attainment in the law will be found in the University of Oregon Law School. A fine working law library of several thousand volumes is conveniently disposed for instantaneous reference. Study tables, set in the midst of the book shelves,



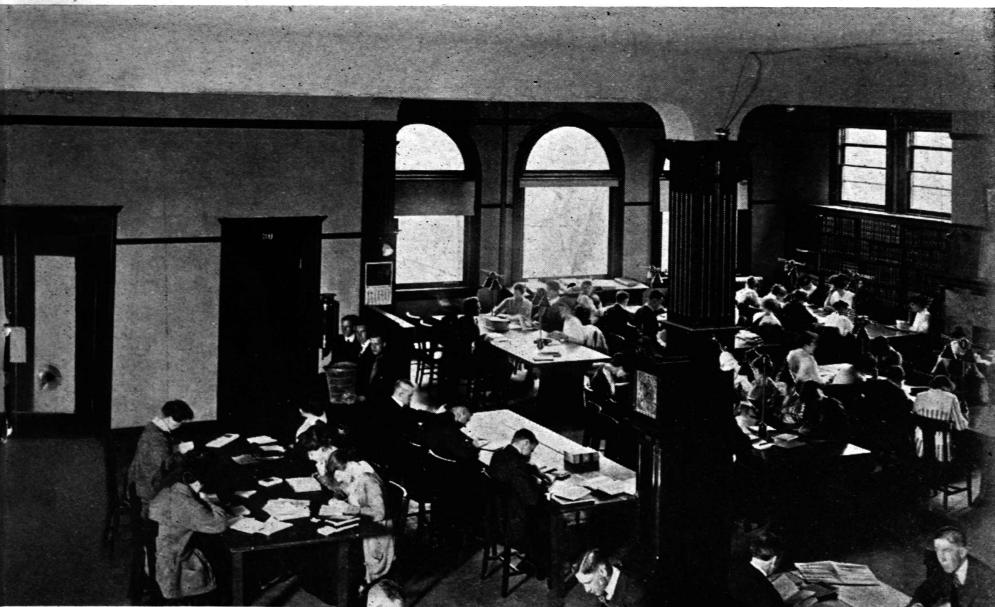
RIGHT DOWN TO
Interior view of university library shows students at work, preparing their class assignments. The library, only

are well lighted and capacious, seating about 40 students. All the important legal periodicals, both current numbers and bound volumes, are at hand.

The law faculty consists of five men, four of whom give all their time to teaching. The courses extend over the full three years, and 75 semester hours of work in law is required of the student for graduation. The subjects taken up, which vary somewhat from year to year, cover all the main topics of the law.

As a manifest advantage in studying law in one's own State University, the student learns thoroughly and from the first the law of his own state, in which ordinarily he is to practice. He learns also the peculiarities of practice that obtain in his own state, an acquisition whose value is recognized by lawyers. The University of Oregon law school offers its students further a particular advantage over the larger schools of the East in that the classes have not yet become so large that the individual is lost.

Student Learns
Peculiarities of
Law of His
Own State



ON TO BUSINESS

Only part of which is shown in the picture, is large and well lighted. About 70,000 volumes are on the shelves.

Journalism

Journalism
Bears Directly
on Many Lines
of Activity

JOURNALISM, when rightly understood, is one of the most complicated and important of all the arts. Just as we have considered the bearing on both war and peace of the other sciences and professions, so too it is possible to show how Journalism is playing its part. And its part is a great part. "Four hostile newspapers are more to be feared than a hundred thousand bayonets," said the great Napoleon, referring even to the little, comparatively unimportant papers of his own time. Far greater is their importance now.

Not only is it the duty and privilege of the journalistic profession to keep up the courage and determination of the people and to guide them in time of war, but to lead them to a wise use of their victories.

Years ago, newspapermen commonly believed that their profession could not be taught in the classroom. Perhaps it cannot; certainly the University of Oregon rooms in which Journalism is studied look very little like "class-rooms." The student begins his course in the "shop." Like



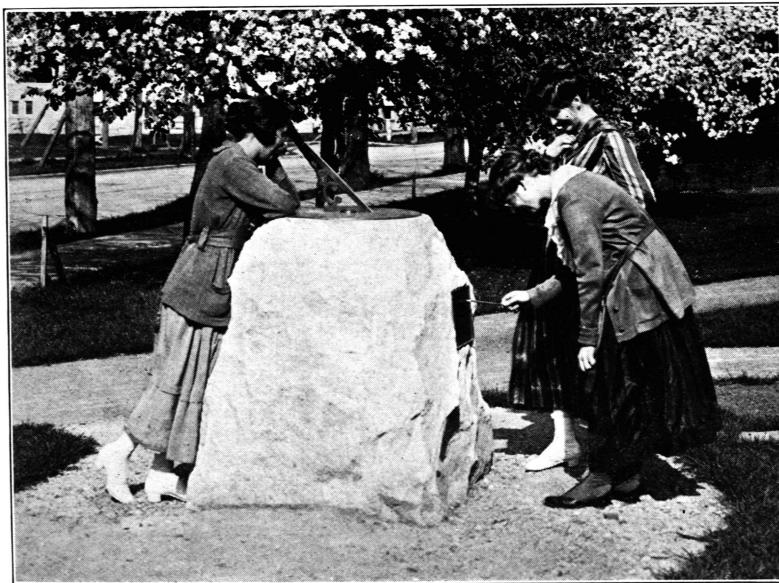
UNIVERSITY LAW LIBRARY

The law school library and classrooms are situated on the top floor of the new Education building. The library is already well stocked, and additions are frequent. In foreground, students; in background, faculty.

Benjamin Franklin, Horace Greeley, and other great men of the craft, he works at the case; he is in fact for a time a "printer's devil." He learns those intimate facts of the trade that were supposed to be the exclusive property of the man who "began at the bottom." He gets the splendid training in accuracy that comes from setting type, "reading proof" and correcting his own and other people's mistakes. He learns about the different kinds of machinery used in the publishing business, and of the money problems involved, also of the beautifully simple and complete modern systems of accounting and cost-finding that have been worked out for the use of the scientific printer.

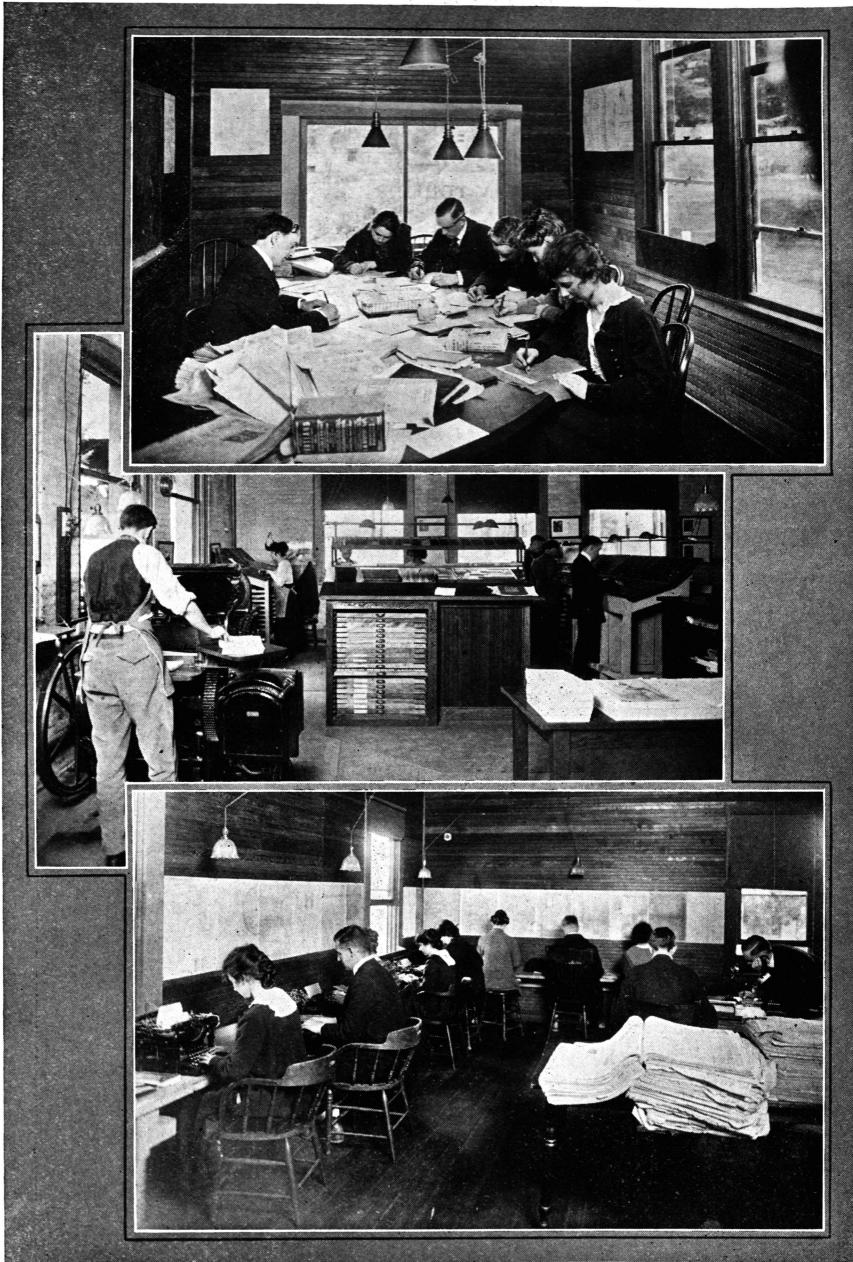
Student Gets
Strict Training
In Accuracy
of Detail

In his junior year, the student is a reporter under an instructor who occupies the position of "city editor." He covers assignments and writes "stories" under careful supervision. Much of his work is printed in the newspapers of the various cities of the state, in magazines and other publications. In the same year, too, he is inducted into the



SUN DIAL ATTRACTS

Three girl students snapped while gathered around the sun dial in front of Johnson hall. Note the magnificent flowering hawthorn in the background. Flowers and flowering shrubs have made the Oregon campus famous.



LEARNING THE NEWSPAPER GAME

Views of journalism laboratories in McClure hall and journalism annex. Upper picture shows class in copy reading at work; middle, class in printing picking up mechanical basis for newspaper work; lower, several members of reporting class pecking out news for the university paper.

mysteries of "copyreading" and headline writing, and newspaper make-up. He also learns to analyze the news of the world, separating the important from the trivial, the constructive from the sensational, and the really interesting from that which is merely routine.

In the last year comes his work in editing, the art of selecting and interpreting. A special magazine is published for the practice work of the senior class, and the student also has part in the editing of about half a dozen publications of varying kinds. Business management is treated intensively in the senior year.

Student Has
Part In
Editing of
Publications

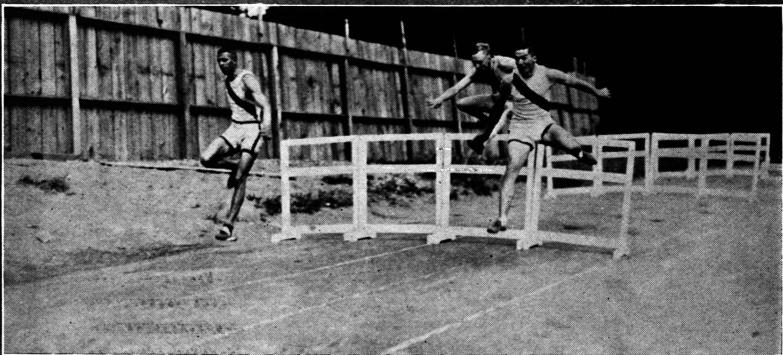
The University Press is a department of the School of Journalism. Its equipment is being largely increased this summer. In October, the entering student will have the advantage of the facilities of one of the most complete shops of the kind in the United States, with a sufficient volume of business to give him practical experience in almost every kind of work he is likely to be called upon to do in his early years as a newspaperman.

The demand from Oregon newspapers for graduates has far exceeded the supply every year since the school was established.

Teaching

BEHIND the education that the University is able to give the ambitious young man and woman stands the training he has received in the preparatory schools. Success in the later work is quite commonly based on the laying of the right kind of a foundation at least as early as the four high school years. For the training of the high school teachers who will train the young brain, the University of Oregon maintains a school of education. From this school go out each year young men and women acquainted with the latest and most effective means of teaching, and the demand for the home-educated high school teacher is growing as the worth of the Oregon product is demonstrated. The University maintains an appointments bureau, which recommends

Demand For
Home Ed-
ucated Teacher
Is Increasing



WINNING POINTS FOR OREGON

Upper, snapped in middle of broad jump; middle, scaling the high hurdles; lower, nearly 12 feet in the air, on pole vault.

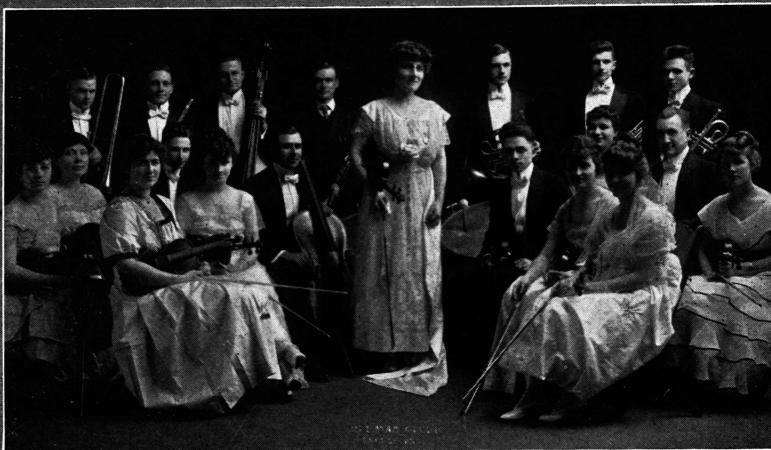
applicants for teaching positions on the basis of their record in the institution and their probable fitness. The committee in charge seeks to divert to other lines of endeavor the weak students in the school of education, attempting thus to maintain and increase the instructional strength of the schools of Oregon. Last year the bureau had many more calls for teachers than it could fill; however, 78 appointments were made as a result of the recommendations of the bureau. Natural science, English history, mathematics, social science, physical training and coaching, commercial courses, Latin and German, in the order named, were the subjects most emphasized in the calls for teachers made during 1916. The service of the appointments bureau is free.

Bureau Unable
to Fill All
Calls For
Teachers

A minimum of fifteen hours' work in education is required before a student can get a certificate for high school work, in conformity with the state law. Education courses offered undergraduates in the University are principles of education, pedagogical psychology, secondary education, school administration, practice teaching, history of modern education, genetic psychology, observation of teaching, organization of curricula. Besides the education courses, regular work must be taken in a wide range of university subjects, and specialists are trained in chemistry, physics, biology, geology, botany, civics, history, ancient and modern languages, mathematics, commerce, physical training, music and art.

The school of education serves practically three classes of students—those who want to teach such courses as history, English and allied branches; those specializing in physical training, art, music, and other subjects outside the regular routine curriculum; and those fitting themselves to become principals or superintendents. For those specializing in art a new course is to be added next year; classes in music and teaching and physical training are already a part of the school's work. Training of defective children; junior high school work, and the development of standard tests in spelling, arithmetic, composition and handwriting are lines of educational activity in which instruction is offered. All this means increased educational efficiency.

Increased
Efficiency In
Education
Sought



MUSICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Upper, men's glee club; middle, university orchestra; lower, girls' glee club. Oregon has long been famous for the high standard of its various musical organizations. This year they have surpassed all their previous achievements.

Music

The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not moved by concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils.

HAPPY the man who not only is moved by concord of sweet sounds but is able to create that concord for himself. The American people as a class are great listeners to music. Did you know that the people of this nation spend annually more than six hundred million dollars for music? Music is the most accessible of all the arts; it is, in fact, the characteristic art of this generation.

Music is the
Characteristic
Art of This
Generation

Think what sort of a world this would be without music. Imagine a community without a band, a choir, a chorus, a concert of any sort—or even a “movie” pianist. How dreary is the picture of college life without a glee club, or an orchestra, or a band! The University of Oregon is the antithesis of all this. There’s music in the air.

The world wants musicians who have that broad vision which a liberal education aims to develop. This is the only foundation upon which specialization can safely rest.

Students in music obtain the degree of A. B., receiving University credit for work of collegiate grade done in the school of music, including orchestra and band work. Besides the advantages of the training and the fun of the various trips, members of the Glee Club receive the University letter. The School of Music wants to send its special bulletins to interested persons and to answer questions.

Public Speaking

THERE are two main divisions of the work in Public Speaking offered by the University: Dramatic Interpretation and Voice Culture, and Oratory and Debate.

Acted Drama
Works Great
Culture
Benefits

The value of the acted drama to the individual taking part, as well as the cultural benefits shared by the audience, are incalculable. It has been found that there is no way of



REHEARSING AN OREGON FOLK DRAMA

Members of dramatic interpretation class are shown during a make-up rehearsal on the stage of Guild hall, the "little theatre" of the University. This is a part of the regular work done in the department of public speaking, whose aim is not the training of actors for the professional stage, but the development of individual power of expression.

"bringing a student out" so effectively and quickly as for him to take part in thoughtful plays. It is for this reason that this work has been introduced into the curriculum. It is not only a training for the memory, but includes a thorough education for every part of the body and for the intellect as well. The student who has played a part in a good play, and played it conscientiously, will never lose the poise, self-control, ease and grace which he has in this way acquired. Students continually say: "I had no idea that it meant all this. It's a regular all-round education, isn't it?"

Play Coaching
Is Important
Branch of

Work In addition to the general training the students of this work receive in voice culture, platform manner, the coaching of high school plays, and kindred subjects, they have work in the history of costume, period decoration, stage carpentry and lighting, business management of the performances, and in social custom. They are thus prepared while

pursuing an essentially cultural course, to fit themselves into one of the many callings for which good salaries are paid.

The attempt is not to train students for the stage. The University is simply making use of the drama as a great means of education. Already graduates are writing grateful letters, telling of the advantage of these courses, and often saying that their success in their professions, whether as lawyers, teachers, or what not, is in large measure due to the breadth of these courses in acted drama.

Drama Training Is Found of Assistance In Many Lines

Accompanying this work are courses in pure voice culture, reading and recitation, and analysis. Students preparing for platform readers or public speakers, lyceum or chautauqua entertainers make use of this branch of study, as well as availing themselves of the dramatic work.

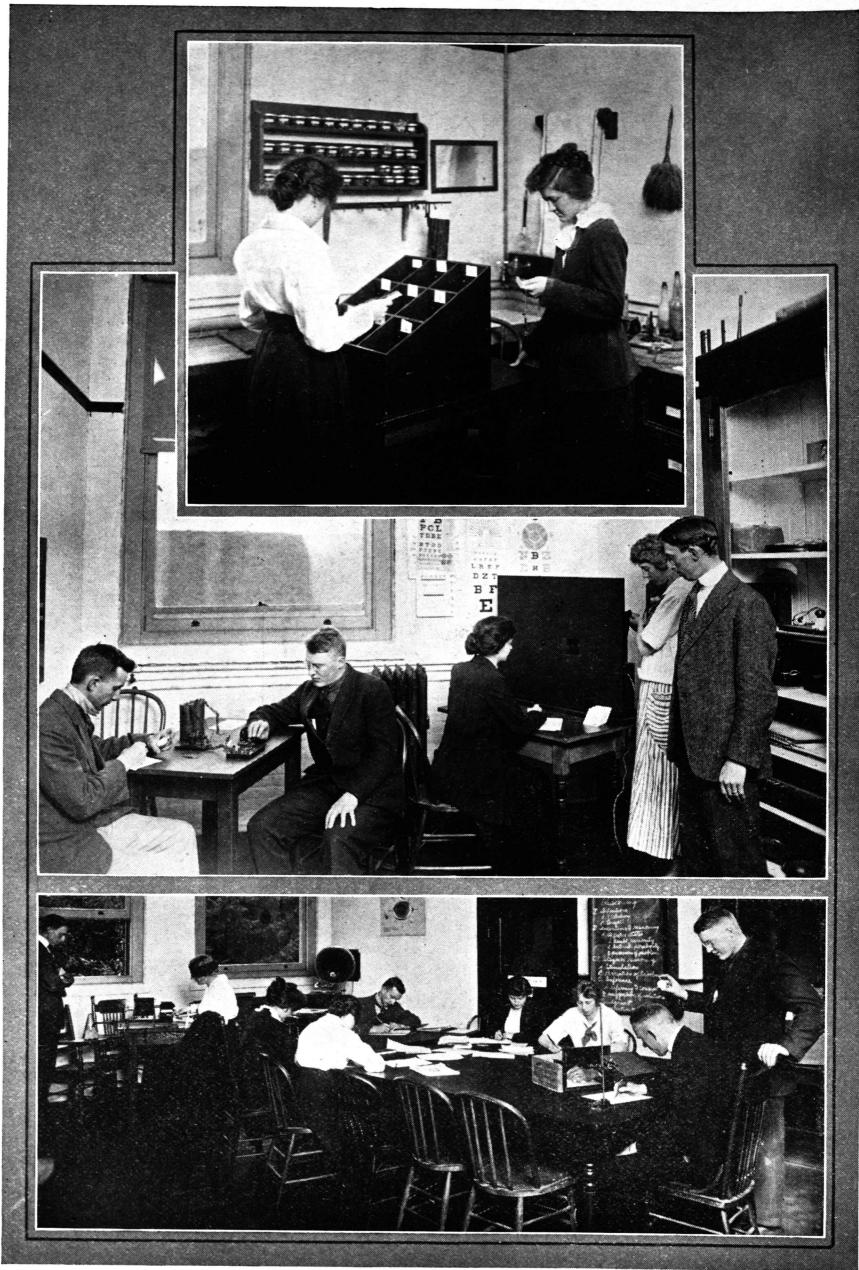
The objective of work in Oratory and Debate is the training of students to effective oral composition and delivery. Life in a modern democratic community, or nation, calls upon the college-trained man again and again to rise under emergencies and express himself.

The extempore speech method—where the speaker, by previous study, has become master of his subject matter, so that he can present it without notes, without memorizing anything but the ideas to be presented—is practically the sole method of instruction in oratory and debate.

Mathematics

MATHEMATICS, like chemistry and some other sciences, has been more generally accorded its rightful recognition as a result of the world war. Many a young man who had regarded trigonometry as a useless bore is now burying his nose deep in the pages of some treatise on mathematics in order to qualify for an officer's position in the artillery, where knowledge of more or less of the higher mathematics is absolutely essential. The University gives a score of regular courses in higher mathematics, from higher algebra and geometry up as far as the student cares to travel. Besides these, special courses are given in the application of

University Gives Wealth of Courses In Mathematics



TESTING MENTAL PROCESSES

Psychology students busy at various apparatus for testing mental equipment, and nature and speed of thought processes. Science is gradually disclosing information long believed unobtainable regarding the working of the human mind. How fast can you think? How rapidly do you learn? How closely do you really observe? What is the effect of music on mental and physical fatigue? The time element is important in the experiments. Note that in each picture some one is holding a stop watch.

mathematics to such war functions as gunnery—all intensely practical.

It is an interesting fact that the University of Oregon offers more mathematics than does the United States military academy at West Point.

Psychology

PSYCHOLOGY, roughly defined as the science of the mind, is much more inclusive than this bare definition might suggest. To get a comprehensive view of the field of psychology, consider that it has to do with the whole field of the "elements of consciousness, the phenomena of sensation, habit, attention, association, perception, imagination, memory, judgment, reasoning, instinct, emotion and will from both the structural and functional viewpoints." The value of psychology in determining the causes of mental dullness and functional inefficiency and in discovering methods of redeeming and conserving much of the resulting waste of human powers, thus lightening dark places and reducing the burden of defectives on the race, is only coming to be adequately recognized. The idea that applied psychology can be a saver of dollars and cents to the taxpayer through reducing the number of independents and providing improved methods for their care, has not yet spread as far as it is destined soon to extend. The University of Oregon is prepared to do its share in this field, both through its faculty experts and through the training of students to the point where they too may be useful in the saving and use of human brain power.

Psychology is
Foundation of
Mental
Improvement

Applied
Psychology to
Save Dollars
of Taxpayer

Philosophy

PHILosophy is one thing you can't get away from. One cannot escape it even by failure to believe in it. If you believe philosophy is futile, that belief in itself constitutes a philosophy. Like many other subjects offered in the Uni-



IN FRAGRANT SHADY GROVE

Students between classes, in front of historic old Deady hall, the first building erected on the University campus, more than forty years ago. The building is still used for classes and laboratory work in the biological sciences. The zoological museum and the herbarium also are housed in this building. Villard hall is seen, through trees in background.

versity curriculum, philosophy is valuable not only for itself but for its assistance in the understanding of literature, art, one's fellow-creatures, and the trend of civilization. Courses in the history of philosophy and introduction to philosophy are offered, from Thales to William James and Bergson. In this department come also the culture courses of ethics, esthetics and present-day thought.

Astronomy

TO question either the practical or cultural value of the study of astronomy is to confess one's self out of step with modern enlightenment. The practical usefulness of this science to the engineer and the mariner is a matter of common knowledge. The subject, on its descriptive side, is of intense interest to all who like to think in terms as large as worlds and their evolution, while even a surface study of the constellations is of considerable cultural value, assisting

Astronomy
Appeals to All
Who Think
In Large Terms

materially in the understanding of a wealth of classical allusions in literature. Both general and practical courses are given. The allied subject of mechanics, analytical and applied, and the theory of elasticity and hydrodynamics also are taught in this department. Instruction in the use of the telescope and other instruments is given.

Astronomy is allied with geology in furnishing a history of beginnings of things, through the interpretation of celestial evidence.

Ancient Languages

SOME knowledge of modern languages and literatures is absolutely essential to the educated man and woman of today. An acquaintance with the languages and literatures of the ancients, while no longer held so vitally essential as formerly, is still thoroughly advisable and is an important element in broad general culture. The definition of an educated man—one who knows "something about everything, and everything about something," is not satisfied without some considerable knowledge of the old classics. There is no reason why these should be cast aside or entirely ignored even in these ultra-practical days, and a good opportunity for their study is afforded at the University of Oregon. Teachers and all who enter literary pursuits will find this sort of culture particularly valuable.

Educated Man
Should Be
Acquainted
With Classics

Modern Languages

THE case for the modern languages and literature is a bit more obvious. These are recognized, more today than ever, as essential to an efficient, working education. The methods employed in the University of Oregon lend themselves to both the ends of language-study—the knowledge of the literature and the actual ability to converse in the language. French, Spanish, German, Italian, Portuguese, and the Scandinavian tongues, all spoken on the battle



COZY LITTLE CLUBHOUSE FOR GIRLS

Y. W. C. A. bungalow, prettily situated on west side of campus, is cheery meeting place for girls. The building was erected with funds raised by the University women themselves.

front of Europe and in the trade markets of the United States, are taught by the most approved methods.

The man of science is not among those who deprecate the importance of language-study. So many of the greatest works in chemistry, physics, mathematics, zoology, botany, bacteriology, philosophy and other sciences are written in French and German that it is impossible to obtain thorough training in any of these lines without a reading knowledge of either or both of these languages.

Athletics

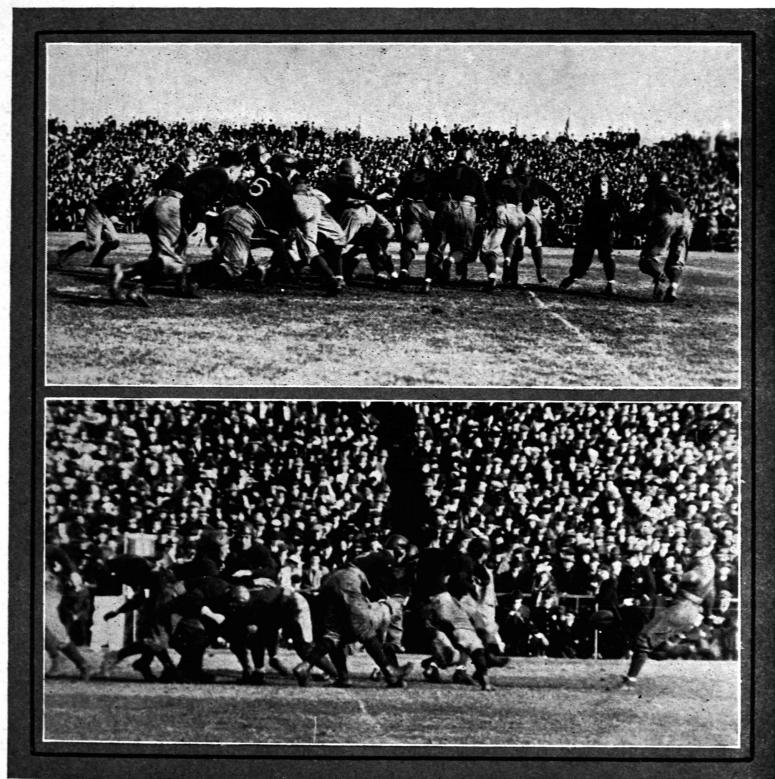
ATHLETICS at the University of Oregon perform the double function of providing a high type of recreation for the young collegian and at the same time developing for him a physique and a self-discipline that will make him in every way a better man. Never was it better recognized than today that efficiency in any line of work, mental or physical, depends directly on the fitness of the body. The physical training received during four years at the University of Oregon gives an impetus that goes far toward estab-

Efficiency is
Dependent On
Fitness of
Body

lishing the exercise habit—a habit that means the avoidance of breakdowns in middle life and lengthens the period of happy, hearty efficiency.

Regular physical examinations are given under the direction of Coach Hugo Bezdek and Trainer William Hayward, and errors of form and physique are corrected. All major college sports, including football, baseball, basketball and track, are available to the aspiring young athlete, with intercollegiate competition in all these. Golf, tennis, soccer football, handball and tennis are played, while a 30x60 tiled swimming tank gives opportunity for aquatic recreation at all seasons. Boxing and wrestling instruction also is provided.

Errors of
Physique Are
Corrected by
Experts



OREGON'S GREAT ELEVEN IN ACTION

Exciting moments in two big games. Upper, halfback (at right) taking ball for fake run around end. Lower, trying to block punt.

Athletics as taught in the University have not only a physical but a mental and moral value. Co-operation, teamwork, quick thinking and acting are taught, perhaps better on the field of athletic competition than in the classroom.

Women's Athletics

COMPARED with men, few women are healthy and strong throughout their lives. That is why the University uses every means known to science to build up for Oregon girls the vigorous physique that will stand them in good stead as long as they live. At the University every possible care is taken, every facility afforded, not only to keep the women students in perfect physical trim, but even to repair and cure defects and to build up weak bodies.

The Oregon plan is to encourage girls' games and sports, and to promote outdoor exercise. Indoor work is resorted to only in the short season of the year when the weather is unfavorable.

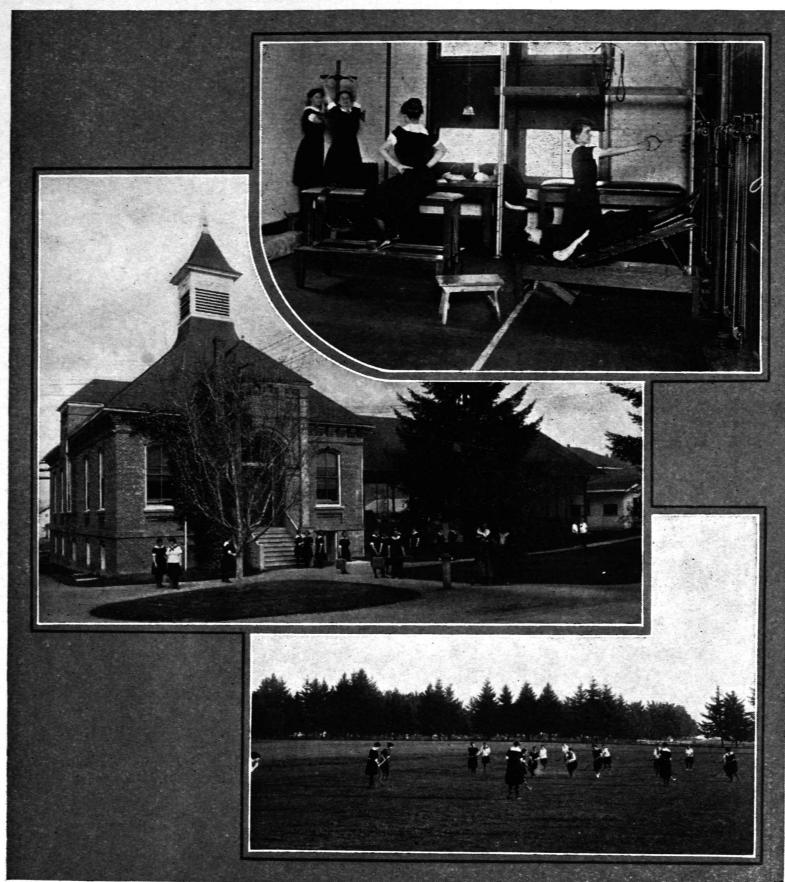
Everything possible is done to fit the physical course to the needs of the individual. When the freshman girl appears on the campus, a physical examination is given at once. Defects and weaknesses are noted, and a corrective campaign outlined.

The physical course at Oregon is designed to meet the special needs of every individual girl. The requirements are three hours a week devoted to physical upbuilding under the supervision of the director of the gymnasium and her assistants. These three hours can be spent at the outdoor games and sports which girls enjoy, such as tennis, golf, hockey, or archery; work in the outdoor gymnasium, or even in rest, all under scientific, skilled direction and in accordance with the individual needs.

One may ask how it is possible for a girl to earn three hours' physical training credit a week by simply resting. The physical director decides what cases call for the rest course. The director is able to point to proof of the splendid results of this part of the system.

Care Taken to
Build Up
Women In
University

Rest Is
Prescribed
When Deemed
Helpful



FOR HEALTH AND RECREATION

Middle picture: exterior of women's gymnasium. At the right is open-air gym, 45x85 feet, with canvas sides for protection during damp weather. The fresh air of this open gym produces noticeably better results than are obtainable in the indoor section. The girls are getting ready for a game of baseball. Lower picture: girls in lively game of hockey, a favorite fall sport. Upper picture: girls taking corrective exercises to place themselves in best possible physical condition. Apparatus are provided for the correction of various physical defects, ranging from slight to the more serious.

One of the features of the University's physical training equipment in which particular pride is felt is the outdoor Women's Gymnasium, 45 by 85 feet. This great area is roofed and is sheltered from the weather by canvas sides, yet affords fresh-air conditions for the various classes in physical training.

* Corrective
Work Special-
ty of Physical
Directors

The physical training department makes a specialty of its corrective work, paying special attention to posture and feet. It is found that scarcely two per cent of average young women have perfect feet. In many cases arches are built up by special exercises and a process of bandaging and other corrective treatment. One case is cited of a girl who built up almost perfect arches during the summer months by means of the course of treatment prescribed at the University, although on undertaking it her feet were abnormally flat.

First Aid courses, which have been a feature of the work in the physical training department, will be developed more than ever before in the 1917-'18 term. Heretofore the emphasis has been placed on those features of the work which are useful around the home. Hereafter the needs of war time will be recognized and special instruction given along those lines.



BINDING UP THE WOUNDED

Work of class in first aid and bandaging is here shown. The practical value of this course, either in peace or war time, is obvious.

Economics and Polity

THE University of Oregon courses in the political and social sciences, branches of learning which have made great strides in the last generation, are well abreast of the best thought in those lines. Both elementary and advanced courses are given in economics, sociology, and political science—subjects whose connection with the real, moving, fighting world is better realized today than ever, when governments, institutions, and social customs are being tested as never before. A significant fact in connection with these subjects is the growing interest taken in them by women, who now recognize the close connection between the home and the various institutions which form the subject matter of the social and political sciences.

When the war ends, the time is coming when the best thought of every intelligent man in the world will be for a time devoted to these subjects.

Political and
Social Science
Close To
Real World

Literature

IN English composition and English literature is offered a wide field of varied courses. To a certain extent these courses are purely cultural, but they are not without their practical side, for it is certainly practical work to increase one's facility for written expression. In the rhetoric classes attention is given to forms of writing, while in the literature work much material is offered which may contribute heavily to the content of what one has to say. Here also is abundant opportunity to study forms of expression as used by the world's greatest writers. Humanity's best thought, expressed by the masters of all the ages, is brought to the young mind. To him who has something to say and would know the best way to say it, and to the student desiring to increase his stock of things to say, these English courses have a distinct appeal.

Literature
Aids Thought,
Both in Form
and Content

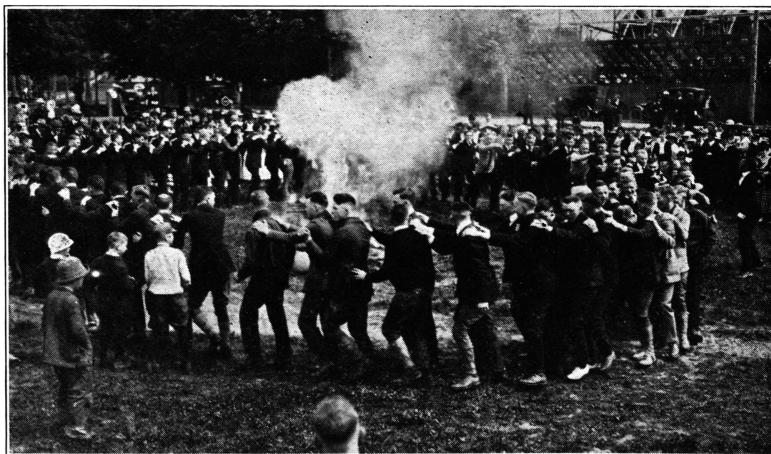
Atmosphere
of Oregon
Is Truly
Democratic

Campus Life

IT isn't all grind at the University of Oregon. The students find leisure enough to enjoy what for many of them will be the happiest period of their lives. And all in a thoroughly democratic atmosphere. The spirit of students toward one another; of upper-classmen toward freshmen and sophomores; of faculty toward students, and students toward faculty, is one of friendly helpfulness.

"Hello" is the traditional campus salutation, and everybody speaks to everybody. So marked is the spirit of comradeship that the newcomer is impressed, and his heart in turn warms toward the happy and hospitable family. It's contagious and inevitable.

Oregon is bothered with no fraternity and anti-fraternity rows and political squabbles. Boys working their way through the University lose nothing in social standing; are in fact rather the more looked up to and sought after, as made of the right stuff. There are fraternity men this year who are helping pay their way by washing dishes and



BURNING THE BADGE OF SUBJECTION

Freshmen, in lockstep, going through the solemn ceremonial of destroying their caps, as a feature of Junior Week-end. This ceremony marks the end of their novitiate in the institution; they are soon to take on the rank and dignity of sophomores.

waiting on table for their fraternity brothers, and the same is true of fraternity women.

The newcomer is usually struck with the singing spirit of Oregon men and women. Fraternity men frequently surround their meals with song, with often a verse or two thrown into the middle of the dinner for good measure. It's good, spontaneous, ringing music, too, reflecting the spirit of Oregon comradeship and good will.

Singing Is
Expressive or
Joy of Life
In Oregon

Plenty of opportunity is afforded for social life—all the way from the informal week-end affairs to the less frequent more pretentious affairs, like the junior prom. Campus musical, dramatic and forensic organizations add much to the attractiveness of life at the University.

All this gives an idea of the absence of the spirit that leads to extravagance in college life. Democracy is the foe of lavish expenditure, and in general the sons and daughters of wealthy parents live as plainly and economically as those working their way. The committee on student living found in a recent investigation that fraternities are supplying their members with room and board for \$25 a month and less. In only two cases out of nine is the expense greater than \$25 a month, and in several instances the charge is a few dollars less. "Batching" students were found whose total living expenses ran less than \$12 a month. Total expenses of fraternity members for the nine months' term generally approximate \$350, while ten per cent of the student body, according to a recent estimate, get through the year on less than \$300. Mary Spiller Hall, the women's dormitory, charges \$3.75 a week for board and from \$7.50 to \$15 a semester for room rent. At Friendly Hall, the men's dormitory, the expense is approximately the same.

Nearly two-thirds of the University of Oregon students are paying at least part of their way through college, working at a wide range of vocations.

Two-thirds of
Students Pay
All or Part
of Way

All-round conditions of life around the tree-clad campus and the historic ivy-covered halls are well-nigh ideal, with the restful quiet in which the best kind of intellectual work can be done. For work or recreation, Oregon spells delightful opportunity.

UNIVERSITY OF
PENNSYLVANIA
LIBRARIES

1940-1950
1950-1960
1960-1970
1970-1980
1980-1990

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON BULLETIN

New Series August, 1917 Vol. XIV, No. 11

